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The Daily Gazetteer.

SATURDAY, JUNE 11 1737.

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To CALEB D'ANVERS, *Esq;*

SIR, *June 6, 1737.*

IT is not the first Time you have had a Letter addreſs'd to you in this Paper, tho' I can aſſure you, 'tis the first Time I ever had that Honour. Nor ſhould I trouble you now, but that your Upſtart Brother, COMMON SENSE, has been ſo extremely dull and heavy in his two laſt Papers, that I could not prevail upon myſelf to throw away an Hour, *literally* ſpeaking, on him; and as you have both treated the ſame Subject in your laſt, I choſe to reply to you, as by much the more ſenſible and argumentative Writer of the two, on this Subject; tho' I hope, before I have finiſhed this Letter, to ſhew, that your Outcry againſt the Miniſtry is very unjuſt; and that the Step now taken, *even tho' it were not a Step of Neceſſity*, cannot be excepted againſt with any Juſtice, nor be attended with any of thoſe Conſequences, fatal to Liberty in general, or to that of the Stage in particular, which are apprehended.

THE chief Reaſon given for ſuch a Law is, THE PRESENT LICENTIOUSNESS OF THE STAGE, but not THE IMMORALITY OF THE PEOPLE, as you add.

THE *Preſent Licentiouſneſs of the Stage* does not break out in an Increaſe of *Immorality*, *Debauchery*, *Profaneneſs*, and *Blaſphemy* in modern Plays; which, as you very juſtly obſerve, abound more in *Dryden's*, *Etherege's*, *Wycherley's*, *Congreve's*, and *Vanbrugh's*, but in extending the Stage beyond its due Limits, and making it take in Objects that do not properly belong to it, neither by its firſt Inſtitution, or the gradual Progreſs it has made till our Times; and which (when at different Times they had forced themſelves in) *Every wiſe Government* thought neceſſary to throw out again, and to forbid BY LAW.

IT would be ſuperfluous to offer a Proof of theſe Aſſertions to you, who, perhaps, are better acquainted with the Laws of the *Stage* than of the State, and with the different Changes Dramatick Writing went thro', before it arrived to that State of Perfection it now enjoys. However, as all Readers are not ſuppoſed to know as much of this Matter as yourſelf, and as the reſtraining any *Species* of Liberty we enjoy, is very *unpopular*, I ſhall therefore, for their better Information, ſhew them what COMEDY really was, in its *Firſt Beginning*, *its Second Stage*, *and its Third and laſt*, in which it has continued, more or leſs perfect, ſince *Terence's* Time to our's: By which they will ſee wherein conſiſts the REAL LIBERTY *of the Stage*, and be convinced that the preſent Bill tends only to prevent that LIBERTY from degenerating into LICENTIOUSNESS, which muſt end in the total Subverſion of the Stage.

FOR this Purpoſe, as it will come with better Authority, I ſhall beg Leave to tranſlate the following Paſſage from *L'Abbe D'Aubignac's Pratique du Theatre*, a Work allowed to be excellent in its Kind, and faithful in its Deductions from Antiquity, and that gives the trueſt Idea *what the Stage really is*, of any Book now extant.

'COMEDY (ſays that Author) in its firſt Inſtitution, and when it began to have Actors, after the Example of Tragedy, was nothing, in Truth, but a *Satyrick Poem*; which, by Degrees, under Pretence of laſhing the Vices of the People, for their Inſtruction, flew out, with Impunity, into ſhameful Detraction, not only againſt the Citizens, but againſt the Magiſtrates, and the moſt illuſtrious Perſons, whoſe Names, Actions, and Faces, were brought on the Scene: And this is what is called *The Ancient Comedy*. It does not reſult from hence, but that Comedy, at the very firſt, was leſs *offenſive*; for under *Epicharmus*, and the firſt Comicks who followed him, *Comedy ſmil'd*, but was not *abuſive*; it admitted *Raillery*, but not *Outrages*; it had *Salt*, but not *Gall* and *Vinegar*: But that Liberty degenerated into ſuch unbounded *Licentiouſneſs*, that the Theatre of *Ariſtophanes* was the Means of ſtirring up the People againſt *Socrates*, and putting him to Death. Then the *Repreſentations* on the Scene took in ſome *real Action*, which could not be divided from it; for what was ſaid againſt the *Theatrick Socrates*, was addreſs'd to the *Real Socrates* then preſent. One need but read the firſt Comedies of *Ariſtophanes*, to ſee how he mixes the Intereſts of the Actors with thoſe of the Spectators; the Fable of his Pieces, with the Hiſtory of the Times; and that the Railleries of his Theatre were built on the Lives of thoſe he had a Mind to pull to Pieces. In a Word, they were nothing but *defamatory Libels*, containing the *Names*, *Qualities*, *Actions*, nay, the *very Faces* of thoſe, whom the Poet, authoriz'd only by his *Caprice* and *Spleen*, took upon him to attack, and not the *Productions of Wit*, reduced to *a reaſonable Species of Poetry*, *founded upon Rule*. Hence, finding the dangerous Effects of Comedy, the Magiſtrates, to put a Stop to this Licentiouſneſs of the Poets, forbad them, henceforward, to name any Perſon in their Pieces.

'BUT as *miſchievous Wit* is never at a Loſs to find Expedients, Poets cut out the Names of Perſons, whom they had a Mind to abuſe; but repreſented their Actions ſo exactly, that it was very eaſy to know whom they meant: And this was what was called ſince *Middle Comedy*; of which *Ariſtophanes*, in his latter Works, has given Examples.

'BUT this Kind of Raillery, tho' in Appearance ſofter than the firſt, was judged as pernicious in its Effects, and likewiſe forbid. This put Poets not only under a Neceſſity of inventing Names, but of compoſing a *Fable* for their Pieces: So that Comedy being now a *Work of Wit*, received Rules, in the ſame Manner as Tragedy, and became a *Picture*, and *Imitation*, of *Common Life*. Then *Publick Repreſentations* were no longer *Private Actions*, and all that paſs'd on the Scene, was look'd upon as a *true Hiſtory*, in which neither the Republick nor the Spectators had any Part, *&c.* —— And this was what conſtituted *The New Comedy*, which *Terence* follow'd.'

IT appears then very plain, from this Deduction, that ever ſince Comedy was reduced into *Rule* and *Order*, and SPECIFY'D, it never admitted *Perſonalities*, in any Shape whatever, which was always deem'd *Licentiouſneſs*. So that, tho' in *Ancient* and *Modern* Comedy, there may have been Inſtances of this Nature, they were unjuſtifiably introduc'd, and had no legal Claim: And as, by a late Act, nothing has been done but to reſtore Comedy to what it *eſſentially* is, a Picture and Imiration of Common Life, there is no Reaſon in the World to exclaim againſt it.

I am, SIR,

An ADVENTURER in POLITICKS.

Yeſterday arriv'd a Mail from Holland.

THEY write from Vienna, that the Velt Marſhal General the Count de Palfy, after he had reſigned the Command of the Emperor's Troops in Hungary, ſent to the Duke of Lorain, to offer him his Company the next Campaign; for which the Prince returned him Thanks, and ordered him to be told, *That he was overjoyed at this Reſolution, becauſe it would put him in a Situation to improve himſelf by the Count de Palfi's Knowledge and Experience.* 'Tis alſo ſaid the Count replied, *That whatever Progreſs he had made in the Knowledge of military Art, he was only obliged for it to the Duke of Lorain, that Prince's Grandfather, and that therefore he ſhould only repeat what he had learnt from him, to the Grandſon.*

'Tis computed that the Preparations for the War of Hungary have already coſt the Emperor near 15 Millions. His Imperial Majeſty has ſet apart a Million of Florins for the Expence which the Duke of Lorain will be put to by keeping an open Table in the Army.

The General Velt Marſhal Count de Seckendorf, who is ſet out thro' Sclavonia and Croatia for Belgrade, is by the Emperor's Order to be ſaluted by the Artillery of all the Places he paſſes thro', both at his Arrival and his Departure, which is an Honour that is not to be paid to the Count de Khevenhuller, nor the other Generals.

Tho' General Diemar has not received Orders to make the Campaign in Hungary, yet he has reſolved to go and ſerve there at his own Expence, and has not only ſent Part of his Equipage thither, which is pretty numerous, he having no leſs than 60 Horſes, but is actually ſet out himſelf for the Army, in Company of ſeveral Officers who have a Deſign to ſerve there as Voluntiers, of which latter there is a very conſiderable Number, and from all Nations. The Quantity of Ammunition and Proviſion ſent to Hungary in the mean while, is far greater than was ſent thither at any one time during the laſt War with the Turks: And as to the Inſtruments of War that are prepared for the Campaign, there are to be 800 little Mortars (of which there are already finiſhed above 200) of a late Invention by the Dutch General Cohorn, of which Proof has been made in Preſence of the Count de Seckendorf, and ſeveral other Generals. The Military Cheſt is alſo ſent to Hungary.

They write from Belgrade, that a great Body of Turks, under the Count de Bonneval and two Baſhas, ſeems diſpoſed to make an Incurſion into Croatia, and that they hope to ſucceed the better, becauſe there is not a Fortreſs in all that Country to ſtop their March. And indeed there are ſome Letters which ſay, the Turks have attacked an advanced Poſt in that Province, and have cut in Pieces or taken Priſoners about 200 Men.

Letters from Conſtantinople, by the way of Venice, ſay, that in the Beginning of March laſt, Kouli Kan determined to ſend thither the Ratification of the Peace concluded with the Porte, and that he has engaged to make a conſiderable Diverſion in favour of the Turks, and for that end to ſend to the Frontiers of Ruſſia ſuch a conſiderable Body as may oblige that Power to leave a part of its Forces on that Side. The ſame Letters add, that the Porte has engaged Kouli Kan to act ſo publickly in their Favour, by obliging themſeves to yield him ſome new Country on the Frontiers of Perſia.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Venice, June —, N. S. The John, Mark Tiddeman, is arrived here from London.

Hamburgh, June 14, N. S. Up the Elbe are arrived the Sarah, Green, and the Anna-Maria, Bellman, from London; and the ——, Farmer, from Newcaſtle.

Amſterdam, June 17, N. S. In the Texel are arrived the Ships of William Wilſon, from the Weſt-Indies, and John Macray, from the Canaries; and the Kitty, John Grove, from the Cape de Verds and Plymouth.

HOME PORTS.

Falmouth, June 6. Since my laſt ſailed the Eagle Packet, Maſterman, for the Groine. Arrived the Rebecca, Hartable, from Cette for Rotterdam; the Bleſſing, Keeler, from Oporto for this Place. Wind N. W. Remain the King George Packet and the Hanover for Lisbon.

Portſmouth, June 9. Yeſterday came to Spithead the Mary of London, Vaſs, from the Canaries for Dover.

Deal, June 9. Wind N. E. Remain in the Downs the India Merchant, Barlow, the Neptune, Godlee, and the Prince William, Hall, for Orders; and the Richard and Hannah, Smith, for Yarmouth. Arrived the Marmaduke, Bowman, from Lisbon; and the Lambert, Hayman, from Oporto.

Graveſend, June 9. Paſſed by the Elizabeth and Mary, Rowell, from Riga; the John and Robert, Brathery, from Petersburgh; the Two Brothers, Hanſon, the Conſtant, Beilby, the Proſperous Anne, Logan, and the Richard and Sarah, Watſon, from Norway; the Charming Sally, Burton, from Leghorn; the Cato, Hardy, from Virginia; and the Matilda, Hanway, from Lisbon.

LONDON.

Laſt Sunday Se'nnight in the Evening, a terrible Fire broke out at Ockbrook, four Miles from Derby, which in a ſhort Time conſum'd Six Houſes.

The Hon. Mrs. Ramſden, Siſter to the Lord Downs, a Lady of exemplary Piety, Generoſity, and Charity, dy'd lately at York.

... Prince Wil-
——. Remain
from Smyrna; the
Neptune,

Yesterday being the first Day of Trinity Term, the Rev. Mr. Creeke, Mr. Jellyman, Mr. Slow, and several other Persons, who stood bound over for divers Misdemeanours, appeared on their Recognizances, and were further continued.

The Lord Chief Justice Lee does not take his Place in the Court of King's-Bench, as Chief Justice, till Monday next, when we hear he is to be sworn of the Privy-Council.

The Hon. House of Commons have Adjourned to Monday next.

And we hear that on Thursday next His Majesty will go to the House of Peers, in Order to put an End to this Session of Parliament.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, came to St. James's Yesterday, from Kew.

The First Troop of His Majesty's Horse-Guards was viewed Yesterday at the Stables the upper End of Mount-street, by the Earl of Westmoreland their Captain; and they made a fine Appearance to his Lordship's Satisfaction.

Yesterday His Highness the Duke of Cumberland came from Windsor-Forest, where he had taken the Diversion of Stag Hunting, attended by several Persons of Distinction.

This Day his Grace the Duke of Newcastle will give a grand Entertainment to several of the Nobility, at his House in Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, on Account of its being the Anniversary of His Majesty's Accession to the Throne.

And the Right Hon. the Lord Harrington will also give a grand Entertainment on the same Occasion, to others of the Nobility and the Foreign Ministers, at his House at Petersham.

This Day will be observed at St. James's as a Collar-Day, when the Knights Companions of the Garter, Thistle, and Bath, will appear in the Collars of their respective Orders. And at Noon there will be a Drawing-Room, when His Majesty will receive the Compliments of the Nobility and Foreign Ministers, on that Occasion.

High Water this Day at London Bridge.	Morning	Evening
	9 21	9 46

Bank Stock 147 1-4th to 147. India 181 3-4ths, 182, 181 3 4ths. South Sea 103 1-half. Old Annuity 111 1-half to 3-8ths. New ditto 112 7-8ths to 3 4ths. Three per Cent. 106 3-4ths to 107. Emperor's Loan 117 1-half to 3-4ths. Royal Assurance 112 1-4th. London Assurance 14 7-8ths. African 14. New India Bonds 71. to 71. 1s. Prem. Old ditto 61. 18s. to 19s. Prem. South Sea ditto 41. 4s. to 5s. Prem. Bank Circulation 31. 2s. 6d. to 5s. Premium Salt Tallies 1 to 4 1-4th Prem. English Copper 21. 12s. Welsh ditto 15s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 81. 10s. per Cent. Premium. Three per Cent. ditto 41. per Cent. Premium. Million Bank 121.

Next Week will be published,
The Third Volume of

THE Sacred and Prophane History of the World connected, from the Creation of the World to the Dissolution of the Assyrian Empire, at the Death of Sardanapalus, and to the Declension of the Kingdoms of Judah and Israel, under the Reigns of Ahaz and Pekah.

By SAMUEL SHUCKFORD, *M. A.*
Chaplain in Ordinary to his Majesty.

Printed for J. and R. Tonson, and H. Knaplock.

This Day is Publish'd,
The second Edition corrected and improv'd
With Additions of seven Sheets,

THE Cure of Deism: or, The Mediatorial Scheme by Jesus Christ the Only true Religion. In Answer to the Objections started, and to the very imperfect Account of the Religion of Nature, and of Christianity, given by the two Oracles of Deism, the Author of Christianity as old as the Creation, and the Author of the Characteristicks. With an Application to Papists, Quakers, Socinians, and Sceptics. And an Appendix, in Answer to a Book entitled The Moral Philosopher, or a Dialogue between a Christian Deist and a Christian Jew. In Two Volumes. In a New Method.

By a Country Clergyman.

I came not to destroy the Law, but to fulfil it.
Ye believe in God, believe also in Me.

Printed for the Author; and Sold by W. Innys and R. Manby at the West End of St. Paul's.

Where the Additions may be had single some time next Week, for the Benefit of those who have the first Edition.

WHereas many Inconveniencies have attended the former manner of supplying the Kingdoms of England and Ireland with Pyrmont Water; particularly, the Water frequently lay long in the Merchants Hands at Bremen before transported to England, and afterwards yet longer in the Possession of the Sellers in London before sold: so that oftentimes, before it came to the Drinkers Hands, it would be a Year old, or upwards. Moreover I have detected Persons filling Bottles (marked with a Star, like those in which I used to fill the Pyrmont Waters) at a common Spring, in order to transport and impose them upon the Publick, for the true Waters of Pyrmont. And further, to my certain Knowledge, great Quantities of false Waters were purposely filled in this Country, and imposed last Year on the Publick designedly, by some Traders in England, in order to prejudice this Fountain, and to the Detriment and Disappointment of the Drinkers. And on the other hand, being well assured of the Integrity of Mr. EYRE, sworn Purveyor of all Mineral Waters to their Britannick Majesties, and being an Eye-Witness of the Improvements he has made in filling these Waters, whereby they are now transported in greater Perfection: Therefore I do appoint him, jointly with my Brother JOHN-HENRY REISENER, to transport into England and Ireland the said Waters, which shall be sent them from time to time, and be sold by *them only*, or by such as *they shall appoint*, by which Method the Dominions of his Britannick Majesty will be constantly supplied with FRESH PYRMONT WATER, and the foregoing Inconveniencies be in some measure prevented: And for a further Caution, all the Bottles filled with the said Water will have the Arms of his Highness the Prince of Waldeck impressed on the Side, agreeable to a Patent granted them by his Highness for that Purpose; and all such as are not thus marked, agreeable to the above Impression, are not to be depended on to be the true Waters of Pyrmont.

Pyrmont, Mar. 30. 1737. CHRISTIAN-ULRICH REISENER, *Master of the Pyrmont Wells.*

THESE are to certify, That Messr. JOHN-HENRY REISENER and HENRY EYRE have caused to be filled, in their Presence, 34,113 Bottles of Pyrmont Water, which Water was filled in a good Season, and when it was in its utmost Perfection, and was corked, wired down, and secured by an excellent Composition, after an improved Method.

Pyrmont, May 26. 1737, N. S. D. JOHN PHILIP SEIP, *Counsellor of Court, and Physician of his Highness the Prince of Waldeck at Pyrmont.*

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SPA,
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BORNE,
HOLT,
BATH,
BRISTOL,
AND
SCARBOROUGH.

N. B. Mr. EYRE Imploys his whole Time in attending and filling the several Waters, particularly those of *Pyrmont* and *Spaw.*

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By the Author of POLITICAL JUSTICE.

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TICKELL.

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Nothing in the World can sooner or more certainly take away all disagreeable Redness, Spots, Pimples, Heats, Roughness, Morphew, Worms in the Face, Marks of the Small Pox, Sun-burn, or any other Discolouring, nor remove all Wrinkles so perfectly; for it quickly makes the Skin become so incomparably fine, clear, plump, soft, and beautifully fair, as to cause Admiration in the Beholders.

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